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2
3 IN RE THE MEETING OF THE)
4 BAY-DELTA ADVISORY COUNCIL)
5 _____)

ORIGINAL

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8
9 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

10 Holiday Inn, Magnolia Room

11 303 East Cordova Street

12 Pasadena, California 91101

13
14 Tuesday, August 31, 1999 at 6:56 p.m.
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19 REPORTED BY: JOANNE P. CUNNINGHAM,

20 CSR NO. 2734, RPR-RDR, CRR
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24 PORTALE & ASSOCIATES DEPOSITION REPORTERS
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COUNCIL MEMBERS:

JOE BODOVITZ, Chairman

WALTER YEP, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

STEVE RITCHIE, CalFed Bay-Delta Project

KATHERINE KELLY, Department of Water

Resources

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1 (All parties present, the following proceedings were
2 had at 6:56 p.m.:)

3
4 THE HEARING OFFICER: It's a couple of minutes
5 before 7:00, but I assume there's nothing terribly
6 wrong with starting early, because we are trying to
7 be on time for all of these hearings.

8 My name is Joe Bodovitz, and as Rick said,
9 I will be conducting tonight's hearing. Let me go
10 over the ground rules, which I'll do in a minute, but
11 the key one is that if you wish to speak tonight,
12 it's necessary to fill out one of these yellow cards
13 on the table in the back, and we will take speakers
14 in the order in which the yellow cards are turned in.

15 Now, as I said, I will be conducting the
16 hearing tonight. Although I work with CalFed
17 Bay-Delta, I am not part of it. Rather, I head a
18 small nonprofit called The California Environmental
19 Trust. It works to help people find as much
20 agreement as possible on the kind of complex issues
21 facing California that we'll be talking about
22 tonight.

23 Let me introduce the people at the table
24 with me, who are people that are part of the
25 decision-making committee within the CalFed Bay-Delta

3-

1 project.

2 Kathy Kelly, who is chief of planning for
3 the state water, Department of Water Resources.
4 Steve Richie you already met, the deputy director of
5 CalFed. Walter Yep, chief of Division of Planning
6 for the Army Corps of Engineers. Jim Leckie of the
7 National Marine Fishery Service. I saw E.Z.E. Burts,
8 who is a member of the Bay-Delta Advisory Committee,
9 the federally chartered advisory committee, in the
10 back. He waved. Anybody else from that committee?

11 MR. BREIDENBACH: Frances Spivey.

12 THE HEARING OFFICER: Oh, Frances. I'm sorry.
13 I missed you. Frances Spivey Weber.

14 well, welcome everybody to the hearing.
15 The purpose of having an outside person such as me
16 conduct the hearing is to assist in ensuring that we
17 have as complete and unbiased a set of hearings
18 around the state as possible.

19 This is one of 15, possibly 16, hearings
20 that are being held in all parts of California. They
21 are all being recorded; they are all being
22 transcribed by a court reporter. Every comment
23 that's made will be evaluated and considered.

24 You may submit written comments on the
25 CalFed environmental documents of any length, and

1 there's a paper on the table in the back that tells
2 you where to send them and what the deadlines are.

3 However, so that we can hear from as many
4 people as possible, as early in the evening as
5 possible, the rule here, as in all of the other
6 hearings, will be that oral testimony, your
7 statements, will be limited to three minutes. And
8 that may seem like a short time, but you really can
9 cover a great deal of ground.

10 And to help you know how you're doing with
11 three minutes, we have this little traffic light
12 here. And I'll turn that on when your time begins.
13 Green means you have three minutes. Yellow means you
14 have one minute. Red means, in fairness to the other
15 people who are yet to follow, please conclude your
16 sentence or at least the paragraph that you're in.

17 And to help move the evening along, I will
18 call three speakers at a time. So if you happen to
19 be in the middle of one of the rows in the back, when
20 you hear your name called, come on up to the front,
21 if you will, and we won't lose time with people just
22 shuffling by other people in the different rows. And
23 we'll try to keep some of the chairs up here in the
24 front row clear.

25 If that's all clear to anybody -- if there

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1 are any questions about procedure? Otherwise, again,
2 thanks for coming and we'll get going.

3 The first speaker who -- the first card
4 filled out tonight is Gene Lundquist, Fern County --
5 Kern County Water Agency. Sorry. I do my best with
6 the handwriting. James Crettol, followed by Doug
7 Carter.

8 So Mr. Lundquist, you're first.

9 MR. LUNDQUIST: Well, thank you. I'm happy to
10 kick this off here tonight. As you said, my name is
11 Gene Lundquist. I'm a director with the Kern County
12 Water Agency, which is the larger ag contractor for
13 state water and the third largest contractor for M
14 and I.

15 The agency has been deeply involved in the
16 development of the CalFed program from its inception,
17 and we have a large stake in its outcome.

18 As an agency director, I have consistently
19 been supportive of CalFed. I still feel that CalFed
20 is the best opportunity we have to resolve the issues
21 in the Delta.

22 I recall that a goal of CalFed was for
23 progress to be made in all the solution areas at the
24 same time so that everyone could, quote, get better
25 together.

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1 That doesn't seem to be the path that
2 CalFed is currently on. As I read through the
3 documents, I get the sense that CalFed is paying a
4 lot more attention to the needs of the environment
5 than it is to the needs of the people who are going
6 to be expected to pay the costs.

7 Let me ask a question. Why isn't there a
8 document as part of the EIR package that lays out
9 what CalFed's plans are for storage? The CalFed
10 documents all list various benefits that would come
11 from adding storage to the water supply system, such
12 as water supply reliability, making water transfers
13 more workable, reducing stress on levees, timing of
14 flows for the environment, and yet we do not have a
15 document that provides any details whatsoever on
16 CalFed's plans for storage.

17 All we have are unclear references to the
18 fact that storage will only be considered once water
19 use efficiency targets are met sometime in the
20 future.

21 I know that environmental stakeholders are
22 convinced that their so-called soft path is the best
23 way. I agree that water conservation is important.

24 Kern County Water Agency is already a
25 signatory to both the California Urban Water

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1 Conservation Council and the Ag Water Management
2 Council. This makes the agency somewhat unique and
3 demonstrates that we are committed to further
4 improving water conservation in our area.

5 I just don't understand how CalFed can list
6 the many potential benefits from additional storage
7 and then hold these benefits hostage to water use
8 efficiency, which is only one aspect of the overall
9 program.

10 CalFed has made no new decisions on if new
11 storage should be -- will be built, when it would be
12 built, nor how much would be built. So I'm not
13 clear, if I were to go home to my constituents, how I
14 could justify having supported CalFed.

15 It looks like they might end up with
16 further reductions in their water supplies, and that
17 is not progress as I measure it.

18 As I stated, I think that CalFed still is
19 the best hope we have of resolving these thorny
20 issues in the Delta, but if I could ask CalFed to do
21 one thing, it is this: Pay as much attention to
22 increasing the water supply as you have paid to
23 increasing ecosystem habitats.

24 Thank you very much.

25 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Lundquist.

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1 James Crettol, Doug Carter, and Doug
2 Mosebar.

3 MR. CRETOL: Good evening. My name is Jim
4 Crettol. I'm the president of the Kern County Farm
5 Bureau. I'm also on the board of directors of the
6 Semitropic Water Storage District in Kern County.

7 We're are a water district that many years
8 ago started planning on a water banking program to
9 meet the future water needs of Kern County, along
10 with some other interests. We have the Kern Water
11 Bank and our Arvin Edison water storage districts, I
12 think of which you are all aware, a very successful
13 program down in our county.

14 It's very un- -- it's not parallel with the
15 process of CalFed. I'm afraid that what we did was
16 come together with farmers, urban dwellers, and
17 environmental concerns, especially in the Kern Water
18 Bank. There's a whole environmental restoration
19 program going on there to figure out water needs for
20 our county, and we didn't do it through this whole
21 CalFed process.

22 The CalFed process in my opinion has been
23 very stagnant, very slow, perhaps a few too many
24 participants, and isn't streamlined enough to really
25 come to a true solution in any quick format. I mean,

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1 the latest thing to come out is, well, need another
2 seven-year study to figure out solutions and if
3 storage is even a part of any solution to
4 California's water needs and Delta solutions, which I
5 certainly think it is.

6 An issue that happened this year, I think
7 many people are aware in this room -- I noticed many
8 farmers around the room. I'm a farmer myself. We
9 lost approximately 500,000 acre-feet of water out of
10 the San Luis Reservoir. City of Santa Clara, Santa
11 Clara County was very concerned about the amount of
12 water they were going to have toward the end of this
13 year, and we're concerned about our water supplies
14 down here in the south, all the result of
15 environmental concerns over a fish that is not native
16 to the Delta, that I'm aware of. And all this
17 happened in a heavy rainfall year. A heavy rainfall
18 year of 1999. Had this been a dry year, what would
19 have happened?

20 There are serious shortages looming on all
21 of us here in the future with another 15 million
22 people projected to be in the state of California by
23 the year 2020. Department of Water Resources, their
24 Bulletin 160 states very plainly, 47 and a half
25 million people here by the year 2020, and we have to

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1 meet those needs.

2 Conservation is definitely there.

3 Conservation, et cetera, et cetera, are all part of
4 the program, but I would just like to summarize a
5 little analogy I put together of the CalFed process
6 in the hope of speeding it up.

7 CalFed is like a train going down a
8 railroad track, its departure point somewhere in
9 Southern California. The destination is Sacramento.
10 It's run out of fuel several times along the way, but
11 it's been refueled. The passengers on the train,
12 Northern California water interests, San Francisco
13 environmentalists, property owners in the Delta,
14 agriculture and Southern Californians, have been
15 fighting for seats on this crowded train at every
16 stop. Currently it's sitting on a siding in
17 Stockton, near the Delta, waiting for track repair
18 caused by floods because of no -- because of no water
19 storage north of the Delta. The tracks cannot be
20 repaired until a drain is put in place to run water
21 south and new storage is built to control future
22 flooding. So let's please speed up the CalFed
23 process.

24 Thank you.

25 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE SPEAKER: Bravo.

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1 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.

2 Doug Carter, Doug Mosebar, Don Mills.

3 MR. CARTER: Good evening. My name is Doug
4 Carter. I'm a third-generation farmer. I farm north
5 of Bakersfield in McFarland, a town of 6,000.

6 People throughout California benefit from
7 the state's highly productive farmland, whether they
8 work on the land, live in rural communities or shop
9 at a grocery store in the city. Actions that hurt
10 our rural areas hurt our cities too, because
11 thousands of urban jobs involve moving, processing,
12 and marketing farm products from the country. People
13 in the cities need the affordable high quality food
14 produced on California farms. The people of
15 California, urban and rural, will work together to
16 assure reliable water supplies for our future.

17 Nearly half of the state's developed water
18 supply already goes to environmental uses. CalFed
19 plans would redirect even more water away from the
20 people. This comes at a time when our growing
21 population will need more water to sustain itself.
22 CalFed must make a strong and specific commitment to
23 enhance water supplies and reliability for the people
24 of California.

25 Farmers, industries, and urban dwellers

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1 will continue improving efficiency of water use, but
2 improved efficiency can't offset the huge increase in
3 demand driven by California's rapidly increasing
4 population. We must add to the total water supply to
5 meet the water and food needs of our people.

6 The document relies on taking water away
7 from people through transfers, conservation, and
8 idling productive land. Instead of subtracting from
9 one group or use to provide for another, we should
10 add to the water supply to accommodate all California
11 needs.

12 The CalFed document indicates people should
13 expect less water most of the time. Instead, CalFed
14 must assure there's enough water available to meet
15 all needs.

16 CalFed should aim for a higher vision of
17 the future. Its current plans are based wholly on
18 conservation, reallocation, and deprivation. CalFed
19 must minimize effects on farmland. The document
20 acknowledges what it calls "irreversible and
21 irretrievable" conservation of hundreds of thousands
22 of acres of prime and unique farmlands.

23 The only potential benefits to farms
24 involve vague references to improved water quality
25 and supply reliability. Millions -- I underline,

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1 millions of people will be affected by CalFed's
2 decisions.

3 Please remember the people.

4 Thank you.

5 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you Mr. Carter.

6 Doug Mosebar followed by Don Mills,
7 followed by George Longfellow.

8 MR. MOSEBAR: Good evening.

9 Correct me if I'm wrong. Everything said
10 between 6:00 and 7:00, that's not part of the record?
11 It does go down on the record or does not?

12 MR. YEP: Not.

13 THE HEARING OFFICER: It does not.

14 MR. MOSEBAR: Okay. Thank you.

15 Good evening again. My name is Doug
16 Mosebar and I'm a farmer from San Ynez and also Vice
17 President of California Farm Bureau.

18 When I attended the CalFed hearing last
19 week in Huntington Park, I was surprised to hear
20 several speakers revive an old myth about
21 agricultural water use. Some people still believe
22 that farmers use 80 percent of California's water
23 supply. Left unchallenged, that myth allows people
24 to believe California's water problems can be solved
25 by taking water away from farmers. The myth needs to

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1 be dispelled so it doesn't confuse discussions about
2 how CalFed should address our state's water problems.

3 According to the Department of Water
4 Resources, two-thirds of the precipitation California
5 receives each year stays in the environment through
6 evaporation and use by native plants. Of the runoff
7 into rivers and streams, more than 30 percent stays
8 in the environment as outflow to the ocean. Of the
9 remaining runoff, 46 percent is dedicated to the
10 environment -- that's currently, of course -- and
11 43 percent to farms, and 11 percent to urban uses.

12 Farmers have also done more with their
13 share of the state's water. We have made constant
14 and consistent improvements in water efficiency.
15 Total water use on California farms is now less than
16 it was 30 years ago, but our total production of
17 crops is 67 percent greater. We're very proud of
18 that. We know conservation.

19 Conservation is not a limited source,
20 however, of new water. Conservation has ecological
21 consequences. Plants need a certain amount of water
22 to produce a crop, and the soil needs a certain
23 amount of water to prevent salts from building up.

24 Despite our efforts at conservation, some
25 people still act as though farmers are to blame for

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1 the environmental problems in the Bay-Delta. Farmers
2 are not the enemy. Drought is the enemy.

3 CalFed must place greater emphasis on
4 development of new water supplies. Adding to our
5 supplies will give our water system greater
6 flexibility to provide for needs -- for all needs,
7 human and environmental, during the next drought, and
8 the next drought is inevitable.

9 CalFed must also minimize its impacts on
10 farmland. California farmland is an ecological
11 resource of global importance and provides economic
12 benefits to farmers, farm workers, and millions of
13 people in both rural and urban California.

14 Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

15 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Mosebar.

16 Don Mills, George Longfellow, Chuck
17 Draxler.

18 MR. MILLS: My name is Don Mills. I'm a board
19 member of the Association of California Water
20 Agencies, Region 6. We represent Madera, Fresno and
21 Kings County.

22 The taxpayers within the district I
23 represent have many areas of concern with the current
24 direction of the CalFed program. It appears that
25 given the mismatch between Bay-Delta water supplies

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1 and projected beneficial uses, the program's revised
2 Phase 2 report fails to address the true impacts of
3 20 million more people trying to share those same
4 water supplies that 30 million Californians currently
5 fight over.

6 If all the new Californians use about 300
7 gallons of water per day, like the rest of us, they
8 will need 6.6 million acre-feet of water every year.

9 You list your water supply options as (1)
10 urban and ag water use efficiency, (2) urban
11 recycling, (3) active conjunctive use, (4) voluntary
12 water transfers made possible through conservation or
13 ag land fallowing, and (5) new storage. Four out of
14 five of your water supply options create no new real
15 water.

16 No. 1. Water conserved by agriculture in
17 the cities in most areas will remain there. If, in
18 an overdrafted groundwater basin the water that is
19 conserved will reduce the amount of groundwater
20 pumped, it will not result in some new water supply
21 that can be redirected.

22 2. Increased urban recycling is on
23 everyone's wish list. Much of our city's wastewater
24 is already being put to beneficial uses. Most cities
25 use groundwater as their only supply, and as they

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1 grow, they will pump more groundwater that can also
2 can be recycled. But this creates no new water, only
3 recycled groundwater.

4 3. Conjunctive use is what we've been
5 doing for 50 years in the San Joaquin Valley. It is
6 not a new supply. It's how we deal with our surface
7 water shortage.

8 4. Transfers in ag land fallowing create
9 no new water. They take resources, jobs, and the
10 economy from one area of the state and move it to
11 another. Only surface storage can create new water.

12 Your report has a list of 12 potential
13 projects that will be studied. My wish would be to
14 construct all of them. But your report indicates
15 that somewhere between zero and 6 million acre-feet
16 of new storage is the maximum amount needed.

17 The zero part is ridiculous. When I do the
18 math for 20 million more people, using 300 gallons of
19 water per day, it comes to 6.6 million more
20 acre-feet. But it takes 900 gallons of water per day
21 to grow the food they will eat. So unless we tell
22 them they can come in but they can't eat, we will
23 need an additional 20 million acre-feet of dependable
24 water supply to grow their food.

25 Some of your water supply options take

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1 water away from the very same productive farmland
2 that they -- that we will feed them with. The
3 problems that 20 million more people create will not
4 be solved by improving access to existing supplies or
5 by more flexible water supply management or by
6 another CalFed catch phrase, increased utility of the
7 available water supply.

8 THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Mills, the three
9 minutes are gone.

10 MR. MILLS: Otherwise, water rationing will
11 become a way of life for every Californian.

12 Thank you.

13 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.

14 George Longfellow, Chuck Draxler, Jim
15 Verboon.

16 MR. LONGFELLOW: Good evening. My name is
17 George Longfellow. I am past president of the Kings
18 County Farm Bureau. I farm 1500 acres and have an
19 850 cow dairy in Kings County.

20 You have heard and you'll hear lot more
21 comments surrounding the CalFed proposals tonight,
22 and it seems to me you need to frame the problems by
23 posing certain questions. I put together a list of
24 questions that I -- I am sure you have considered,
25 but I'd like to make sure you do consider.

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1 Why do we need agriculture?

2 Do people need to eat?

3 Do they need affordable, high quality food?

4 Are we so removed from agriculture that we
5 don't know and don't care how and where our food
6 comes from?

7 Why would we think about retiring some of
8 the best farm ground in the world?

9 Why don't we value our farm ground and our
10 food supply enough to make certain there is adequate
11 water?

12 Do we know that diverting ag water will
13 help the environment?

14 How do we know?

15 Why do we let water run to the ocean in
16 periods of heavy rainfall when it could be stored for
17 use at other times?

18 Is there a better way?

19 Where are we going to get the water to
20 support the estimated 15 million people by the year
21 2020?

22 Will it again come from agriculture, as is
23 now proposed?

24 Will there be new water developed?

25 Will there be enough food?

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1 Do you want answers to these questions?
2 And are you willing to listen to answers to
3 these questions?
4 Do you want to maintain agriculture as one
5 of our greatest strengths, or do you want to
6 undermine it?
7 Will you listen, really listen, to Bill
8 Pauly, our California Farm Bureau President, or Doug
9 Mosebar, who has already spoken, and other
10 representatives as they offer their ideas on CalFed
11 or not?
12 Thank you.
13 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Longfellow.
14 Chuck Draxler, Jim Verboon, and Ernie
15 Saylor [sic].
16 MR. DRAXLER: Hi. I'm Chuck Draxler. I'm a
17 dairyan. I'm the president of the Kings County Farm
18 Bureau. I -- dairies need water and cows also need
19 water to grow the feed.
20 Does anyone here really think we will be
21 fine going another 25 years, with growing population,
22 without -- without growing our water supply?
23 We do not have a substantial supply of
24 water from the Delta South, without any more growth.
25 We have grown our water demands by overpumping our

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1 groundwater supplies beyond their capacities to
2 refill the aquifers. The so-called solution
3 presented will be a long-term disaster without
4 storage. And without storage, I'm afraid that
5 farmers will become an endangered species.
6 Thank you.
7 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, sir.
8 Jim Verboon, Ernie Saylor [sic], Kelly
9 Deming.
10 MR. VERBOON: Good evening. I'm Jim Verboon,
11 past president of the Kings County Farm Bureau. I'm
12 a member of the State Board of Directors, California
13 Farm Bureau, and my job is a professional environment
14 manager. You might know me by my trade name, farmer,
15 but that's what I do, is manage the environment.
16 The problem here is we don't have enough
17 storage or enough developed water to meet everybody's
18 needs. You've got to short the environment, you've
19 got to short the urban sector, you've got to short
20 the farmers.
21 A shortage cannot be successfully resolved
22 without adding to the supply. Reallocation is going
23 to be a disaster for somebody, and unfortunately, I
24 feel those cross-hairs kind of -- kind of focussing
25 in on me.

22

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1 The current proposal, unless it's modified
2 to include additional storage, water efficiencies
3 through the system, to where we don't have the losses
4 that go out the Golden Gate, is simply going to
5 reallocate water elsewhere, and we're going to have a
6 shortage somewhere else. You just move the shortage.
7 Currently we have a groundwater overdraft
8 situation existing in the San Joaquin Valley,
9 somewhere between 1 and 2 million acre-feet a year.
10 If that is not changed and not rectified, then -- and
11 a ground water overdraft obviously, you know, is not
12 sustainable -- we're going to have a 1 to 2 million
13 acre-foot hole in our supply.
14 This proposal appears to be deficient for
15 agriculture, the environment, and the urban interests
16 of the San Joaquin Valley, in particular, and there
17 is not enough water currently for our current water
18 demands from the Delta South. Without adding to
19 those supplies, you're only going to share the pain a
20 little bit more with other people.
21 One thing I'd like to thank is for the
22 addition of the Los Banos hearing. That will -- that
23 was very needed, because that's an area that's been
24 heavily impacted already by the water situation and
25 will be impacted more stressfully as time goes on by

23

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1 this.
2 Thank you.
3 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Verboon.
4 Ernie Saylor [sic], Kelly Deming, Ken Doty.
5 MR. TAYLOR: Hi. My name is Ernie Taylor. I'm
6 a CVP farmer.
7 I would kind of like to clear something up
8 about water conservation. I conserve a great deal of
9 water. I conserved, my last year, 33 percent of my
10 water allocation through sprinklers, aluminum pipe.
11 And at the end of the year, I got a bill for \$100,000
12 because I didn't use it. I got stung for it, for
13 conserving water. So I'm doing my job conserving
14 water, but you guys -- but I got sent a bill from the
15 water district. And I am a water user. The
16 consumers are the beneficiaries.
17 So, you know, we get penalized, but the
18 consumers are the end users. So I can't stress
19 enough that, you know, people at the CVP, water users
20 there, are like me. They conserve water, because
21 they want water for next year's crop, but we get
22 penalized because there's no additional storage. We
23 will save the water, but there's no storage. So you
24 guys have to address that problem.
25 We're doing our part; you're just not doing

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1 yours. Thank you.

2 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Taylor.

3 Kelly Deming, Ken Doty, Victor Tognazzini.

4 MS. DEMING: Hi. My name is Kelly Deming, and I
5 was born and raised in Kings County. And my
6 grandfather was a farmer, my dad is a crop duster,
7 and my other grandfather was a cotton ginner. So I
8 am intimately aware of the agricultural industry.

9 There's a couple of things that I just want
10 to say. That without water, the food that we eat and
11 the clothes that you wear, the clothes that everybody
12 wears, will not happen.

13 The San Joaquin Valley and Southern
14 California is the fruit basket, the bread basket, the
15 salad bowl of this country. We provide over
16 50 percent of the fruits and vegetables for this
17 country. And without additional storage facilities,
18 we will not be able to do that.

19 Just like my shirt says, it takes a lot of
20 farmers to make a sandwich. Not just my sandwich,
21 but your sandwich.

22 Thank you.

23 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Miss Deming.

24 Ken Doty, Victor Tognazzini, James Bond,
25 from the city of Encinitas.

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1 MR. DOTY: Good evening. My name is Ken Doty.
2 I am a citrus and avocado grower in Goleta,
3 California. Thank you for the opportunity to comment
4 on this process.

5 First, I'm concerned that the plan places
6 such a low priority, far into an uncertain future, on
7 creation of additional water storage in our growing
8 state. While conservation and increased water use
9 efficiency must play a large role in our efforts, we
10 must plan for the drought periods that are sure to
11 come in our state's climate.

12 I am also concerned about the delivery
13 removal from production of several hundred thousand
14 acres of some of our best farmland. The demand for
15 the food currently produced on this land will not
16 cease. Given that California's farmers are among the
17 world's best, most efficient growers, how many acres
18 of rain forest or pampas will it take to replace the
19 land you propose to retire?

20 Last, I'll tell you this: Farmers don't
21 use water. You probably think I'm nuts. They do,
22 too. But every gallon, every acre-foot of water that
23 growers apply to crops comes to your dinner table as
24 broccoli or beef or milk or potatoes or carrots.
25 Everyone in this state who eats is an agricultural

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1 water users.

2 As I understand it, this process was
3 initially designed to provide a fair, balanced
4 solution to the Bay-Delta problems. Unfortunately,
5 this plan is balanced on the backs of California's
6 farmers.

7 Thank you.

8 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Doty.

9 Victor Tagnazzini, James Bond, and -- I'm
10 having trouble reading the next one. It looks like
11 Dar El Portay.

12 MR. POITER: Poiter.

13 THE HEARING OFFICER: Poiter.

14 MR. TAGNAZZINI: Good evening. I am Victor
15 Tagnazzini. I'm a farmer from Santa Maria on the
16 Central Coast.

17 I'm proud to be a part of California's
18 multifaceted agricultural business, which provides
19 the safest and most plentiful supply of food and
20 fiber in and for our nation.

21 I'm here because the CalFed proposals place
22 my livelihood and the livelihoods of farmers, farm
23 workers, and countless others in our state in eminent
24 danger. The concept and inception of this process
25 was and is needed to revitalize the Delta and to work

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1 out solutions to the problems that have been made
2 manifest over many years. CalFed has gone
3 significantly beyond the scope of the manifest needs.

4 I have serious concerns for the
5 agricultural interests in the Delta area, but I'm
6 also very concerned about the impacts of this process
7 on the Central Coast area. The plan does not provide
8 many specifics, but I think the devil may be in the
9 details.

10 Why is the Central Coast included in the
11 solution area? What implications can be drawn from
12 that? The CalFed Draft Water Use Efficiency Program
13 calls for additional improvement in water use
14 efficiency by Central Coast agriculture. What
15 happens to those whose practices are at the peak of
16 technological efficiency? How will they be penalized
17 if they have no improvement capability? How will
18 CalFed's plan affect the ability of farmers in our
19 area to use ground water? How much land and water in
20 our area are in CalFed's acquisition sites?

21 I want to put a couple of faces to this, to
22 personalize my concerns. Juan Soto works for me as a
23 harvesting supervisor. Juan became a citizen last
24 March. His pride in his new country is much like
25 that of the pride he has for his 10-year-old

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1 daughter, Jahara [phonetic], who has received
2 citizenship and scholarship awards for each of her
3 six years in school.

4 Juan has no formal education, but he is one
5 of the most capable men I know in his field. What
6 happens to Juan when this process continues in its
7 unbalanced conclusion? -- to its unbalanced
8 conclusion.

9 The other face is that of my 13-year-old
10 daughter, Allison. She started her freshman year of
11 high school last week, after spending her summer
12 working with me. She had a love of agriculture for
13 as long as she can remember, and this summer told her
14 mother and me that she wants to get her degree in
15 agriculture and follow in my footsteps in farming.
16 She has her heart set on a career that has been my
17 life and my livelihood.

18 Will Allison see the demise of California's
19 agriculture and her dream at the hand of an
20 out-of-control CalFed process? And where will the
21 food of the future come from? Will we have to pay
22 some other country for the food for our tables? And
23 what will we know of their growing practices, water
24 quality, pesticides? What recourse do we have when
25 their country holds us up for higher prices? Will we

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1 have even and odd days at the grocery store, as we
2 had at gas pumps during the energy crisis?

3 THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Tognazzini, I'm sorry.
4 The three minutes --

5 MR. TOGNAZZINI: Well, this is far-fetched, but
6 there's a real concern. I would just like to have
7 some balance. I'd like to have a document that
8 reflects the original intent of this process, because
9 right now this dog won't hunt.

10 Thank you very much.

11 THE HEARING OFFICER: James Bond, Dar El Poiter,
12 and Glenn Rosen.

13 MR. BOND: Good evening. My name is Jim Bond,
14 and I'm a -- kind of a eclectic sort. I'm a director
15 on the San Dieguito Water Board in Encinitas. I am
16 also a director on the San Diego County Water
17 Authority Board. and I'm a councilmember of the city
18 of Encinitas of about 60,000 people.

19 And my input this evening will be a kind of
20 a collection of those three views. And that view is
21 really one of deep concern for the San Diego region,
22 in particular, and Southern California in general.

23 We import, as you all know, 90 percent of
24 our water, and that comes from two places, the
25 Colorado River or the Bay-Delta.

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1 The Colorado River, right now we're
2 overdrawing to the tune of 500- to 800,000 acre-feet
3 a year. That must stop. That will stop.

4 The Bay-Delta situation, we've built a
5 wonderful conveyance facility that will probably
6 never be used to more than 50 percent of its
7 capacity. And as one farmer mentioned earlier, in
8 the midst of a wet year, we ran into almost a
9 disastrous environmental drought. So that doesn't
10 give us too much comfort either.

11 Now, if you add to that the fact that the
12 San Diego region really is at the end of the
13 pipeline, literally, and that that pipeline runs
14 through the Metropolitan Water District, which, due
15 to their -- the act of the district requires that if
16 we entered into drought conditions, we would get
17 50 percent of our normal supply -- if they followed
18 the rule. Everyone says they'll never follow the
19 rule, but they won't change it either.

20 So we're sitting on an \$89 billion economy
21 that's in deep, deep jeopardy. What are we doing
22 about that? Well, the San Diego region this year
23 will use 13 percent less water than it did ten years
24 ago, with 10 percent more people using that water.
25 So we're doing that. By 2015 we expect to have

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1 20 percent of our demands met by conservation, an
2 additional 25 percent through conserved ag water --
3 thank you, farmers -- from our friends in Imperial
4 Valley, if that's allowed to go through.

5 So what we need is assurances from CalFed
6 that you won't cut existing supplies, that you will
7 find new supplies in the future, verifiable new
8 supplies, and that, finally, we need to know what's a
9 fair share for us to pay for the benefits received
10 from an urban perspective.

11 We'll continue to conserve. We'll continue
12 to do everything we can to make every drop of water
13 count. But folks, that won't be enough.

14 Thank you very much.

15 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Bond.

16 Dar El Poiter, Glenn Rosen, Tim Brick.

17 MR. POITER: I am Dar El Poiter. Sierra Club,
18 Endangered Species, Field and Streams, Nations and
19 Forests.

20 And what concerns me here is I heard
21 previously, it's our little gab fest, what was being
22 done about the habitat for the steelhead salmon, and
23 whether these caseways or whatnot would really work,
24 because you have to get above the dams for spawning
25 grounds, and this is necessary to return a balance to

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1 the land. It's already been raped for water for
2 whoever's concern, and this must be understood.
3 Now, there are ambiguous programs going on
4 right now with the Department of Water and Power,
5 Los Angeles/San Gabriel River Watershed. That is, to
6 conserve water from storm runoff, your sink, bath
7 water being recycled for grey water conditions to
8 water with, and so on. And I think you can do much
9 more. And we have most of the population. But the
10 concern is to get back to the ecosystem, which needs
11 returning to its near -- close to -- as it ever was
12 before, because this also cools our planet, our
13 state, our country.

14 Now, one of the programs that was brought
15 up with this, rip up the asphalt, plant trees and
16 plants. You can cool easier. But this has all been
17 forgotten by most ends.

18 I wouldn't like to fight with ag business
19 about how their feelings are about water, but we
20 still need return those ecosystems back to something
21 close to where they were for us to survive, period,
22 as a nation and as a country.

23 Thank you.

24 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Poiter.
25 Glenn Rosen, Tim Brick, and John Morris.

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1 MR. ROSEN: I am with the Sierra Club's Ancient
2 Forest Task Force. I'm with Hilda Bay [phonetic],
3 and with Dorothy Green's Vision for the Future of
4 Los Angeles and San Gabriel watershed project.
5 I am very much concerned, in coming here
6 now, about the forest set up from the High Sierras.
7 As you have indicated, the Sacramento River is one of
8 your key sources of everything. And as I had spoken
9 earlier today, I find that there are many words that
10 are coming from the forest service, but not much in
11 the way of stewardship, and I would like to recommend
12 that CalFed work very closely with both Dombeck, the
13 chief of the forest service, and the various rangers
14 who are in charge of the various 11 forests here in
15 the West Coast. And I feel very strongly on this. I
16 couldn't put it in three minutes. I'm just trying to
17 give it as our lead.

18 In addition, I would also like to refer to
19 the fact that I'm opposed to dams. I don't think
20 that's a particularly strong point. I think our
21 current water system is basically a failure based on
22 dams. And I think through conservation, through all
23 groups -- God grant that there's not enough water --
24 you never will have enough water.

25 But I think we are all trying to cut back,

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1 and it isn't just we're jumping on the farmer. We're
2 not. We're going through a lot of things locally,
3 you have no idea that we're trying to cut back on.

4 I thank you.

5 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Rosen.
6 Tim Brick, John Morris, Casey Alesso.

7 MR. BRICK: Hello. I'm Tim Brick, and I'm a
8 vice chairman of the Metropolitan Water District of
9 Southern California, and on that board I represent
10 the city of Pasadena, so I really want to welcome you
11 here and welcome all of our guests here to Pasadena,
12 the City of the Roses.

13 Having offered those greetings, though, I
14 want to express our deep disappointment of the
15 failure of the CalFed program to effectively deal
16 with the water quality issues that matter most to
17 Southern California.

18 We have two particular kinds of water
19 quality issues. One is with regard to salinity,
20 which will have severe impacts on the programs that
21 we plan for water recycling and for groundwater
22 storage in Southern California in the future.

23 Without significant improvements in the
24 salinity coming from Northern California water, we
25 will not be able to achieve the conservation and

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1 reclamation goals that we have set. But the most
2 important thing that I want to focus on this evening
3 are the health impacts of the water quality coming
4 from the Bay-Delta.

5 As you know, the presence of bromide and
6 total organic carbon in the water, which severe --
7 increases steadily as it moves through the Delta,
8 then when that water is treated by chlorine and other
9 methods, disinfection by-products form. And we know
10 that these disinfection by-products are carcinogenic,
11 that they lead to spontaneous miscarriages, and a
12 recent study in the Journal of Epidemiology this
13 month from Denmark indicates that, in fact, there's
14 also birth defects associated with carcinogens. So a
15 very serious health problem directly related to
16 drinking water quality.

17 Now, your plan basically sets aside
18 decisions on the effective steps that are necessary
19 in order to meet the water quality goals for seven
20 years; however, we are faced with the inexorable
21 march of regulations. In December of 1998,
22 regulations were approved which are going to force us
23 to spend \$267 million to improve drinking water
24 treatment at two of our facilities. There's going to
25 be new -- those standards will take effect in 2001.

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1 There's going to be new standards in 2002 and 2006,
2 which are going to cost Southern California literally
3 billions of dollars.

4 Southern California would rather have that
5 money be spend on more productive purposes. We're
6 ready to do our share in order to improve the Delta
7 watershed and the Delta environment, but the cost of
8 the advanced treatment facilities that were mentioned
9 in your film and are mentioned in your program
10 literally will cost Southern California ten times as
11 much as the treatment that we feel would be more
12 appropriate. It literally will cost urban Southern
13 California billions of dollars and, I think,
14 undercuts the viability of your program, because if
15 we have to put billions of dollars into treatment
16 costs which could be effectively dealt with by source
17 control, it's going to undermine Southern California
18 support for environmental improvements in the
19 Bay-Delta.

20 Thank you very much.

21 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Brick.

22 John Morris, Casey Alesso, William Barnes.

23 John Morris?

24 Casey Alesso, William Barnes, Ron Palmer.

25 MR. ALESSO: Hi. My name is Casey Alesso. I'm

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1 president of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau, and
2 I am also a farmer. I work on a farm, for a farmer
3 up in the Willow Springs area, and I also farm a
4 little bit of my own. I'm basically a small farmer.

5 What I had to say earlier, about those
6 comments about the aggressive conservation programs,
7 and then talking about the farmer and then showing
8 the farmer on the earlier-shown video, maybe a better
9 term for that would be aggressive compensation
10 programs for conservation, if that were the case, and
11 I hope that would be it.

12 A lot of times the farmers do take the
13 brunt of any water talks that come along, and usually
14 we're left holding the bag. I do believe the reason
15 for that is, with a little history lesson, in the
16 1900s over 60 percent of the population were farmers,
17 and they wouldn't be left holding the bag. In the
18 1940s it declined just a little bit, to 45 percent,
19 but they still had a strong voice. Now, less than
20 2 percent of this nation is farmers. How are we
21 going to get any representation with less than
22 2 percent?

23 I do believe that with this less than
24 2 percent, we are a minority. We have our own
25 culture. We might come from different backgrounds.

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1 We have Asians, we have blacks, we have whites. We
2 have all different races. But we are our own
3 culture. We're a minority. And we need to be heard
4 on this subject.

5 I want to say a couple of things about
6 where you want your food to be grown. Do you want it
7 to be grown in California which has the strictest
8 environmental regulations, or do you want it from
9 other places, like we heard recently about the
10 hepatitis scare of infected strawberries from Mexico
11 in our school yards. If you want to have safe,
12 reliable food, keep the water for California farmers.

13 CalFed must return to its basic mission,
14 coordinating a plan to assure reliable, high quality
15 water for California's people while addressing
16 Bay-Delta environmental problems. The shocking size
17 of CalFed's proposed solution area and the
18 duplication of existing efforts show dramatically how
19 far CalFed has overreached. At the same time the
20 agency has produced an amazingly long, complicated
21 document which still manages to omit many key
22 details.

23 We should be looking to move California
24 into the 21st century. We can't depopulate people.
25 People are coming. We can't depopulate the food

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1 supply. The food supply needs to be here. It needs
2 to be safe.

3 Thank you.

4 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Alesso.
5 William Barnes, Ron Palmer, Frank Forbes.

6 MR. BARNES: I am William Barnes, and I'm from
7 Lancaster. I have lived there all my life. I
8 have -- I am probably 90 -- I am older than probably
9 90 percent of the people here, and I've farmed
10 probably more -- 90 percent more than most of these
11 people here. I farmed for over 60 years. I dry farm
12 and so I'm not involved in wanting to get water to my
13 land, except from the heavens, and -- but I am
14 concerned about my own well and stuff like that.

15 I don't want to take up too much of your
16 time, because most of this stuff has been gone over
17 here. My concern is that you concentrate on getting
18 more water for the state of California and for
19 everybody in it. My -- this fellow with the lack of
20 hair that was back here made a real good point of
21 20 -- 20 million more people for the next 20, 30
22 years.

23 There's not going to be too many of those
24 that are farmers. They are going to be mostly living
25 people in cities, and they will vote, and maybe 20

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1 years from now, we will have even less clout than we
2 do now as farmers.

3 And I can see some bills coming up,
4 representing the city population against the farmer
5 population, and I can see how they could vote, and we
6 may not even have enough water to drink, and we would
7 send most of our money to Arizona and Mexico for our
8 food. And I just don't -- I don't think I'll have to
9 worry about it. I'm old enough. But I do have
10 children and grandchildren.

11 And I thank you for the time.

12 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Barnes.

13 Ron Palmer, Frank Forbes, and Herley Jim
14 Bowling, as best I can read this.

15 MR. PALMER: Thank you. My name is Ron Palmer.
16 I'm the general manager of the Foothill Municipal
17 Water District. We're a member agency of
18 Metropolitan Water District. We rely on imported
19 water to meet 100 percent of our needs. We serve the
20 area just to the north of us here, the city of
21 La Canada/Flintridge, the community of Altadena, and
22 the community of La Crescenta.

23 We have been following the CalFed process
24 from -- well, for a long time, and we've communicated
25 with you on two previous times and transmitted our

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1 position on the process.

2 At this time we are going to repeat our
3 growing and increasing concern with the direction
4 that this process is going. We recognize that the
5 process is vital to the social, environmental, and
6 economic health of not only our people in our
7 district, but also the state of California.

8 But the current proposal, the current
9 program, we feel does not provide the assurances in
10 two key areas that we need. The first area that we
11 are very concerned about is, the solution must
12 include assurance that we will receive measurable
13 improvements in water quality. I don't need to
14 expound on the water quality issues. I think
15 Mr. Brick very eloquently described those.

16 The current approach doesn't provide this
17 assurance, and it does not provide the assurances
18 that we're going to be able to meet anticipated water
19 quality regulations and -- including the salinity
20 management problems that we see coming down the road.

21 The second area of concern is that the
22 program must provide us with reliability assurances
23 necessary for -- for us to support this extremely
24 costly program.

25 Due to the current billion dollar -- pardon

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1 me -- the current multibillion dollar estimate for
2 this program, we must have assurances that this --
3 that specify water supply reliability goals and
4 specify means for meeting those goals, including
5 increased use of groundwater storage in Southern
6 California through conjunctive use programs must be
7 adopted as part of this program.

8 In summary, under the current program, we
9 do not feel that the water quality nor the water
10 reliability concerns have been adequately addressed,
11 and unless they are adequately addressed, we cannot
12 support a program that will cost our water users and
13 their children and their grandchildren billions of
14 dollars without the assurances that these
15 expenditures will provide the fundamental needs that
16 we need through the process.

17 Thank you.

18 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Palmer.

19 Frank Forbes, Herley Jim Bowling, Harry
20 Baldwin.

21 MR. FORBES: Thank you very much. I am here
22 mainly to support comments made by Director Brick and
23 by Mr. Palmer. I am a member of the Metropolitan
24 Water District Board. I'm also on the board of
25 directors of the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal

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1 Water District. We cover an area with over a million
2 population, to the east of you, east of Pasadena, and
3 we're very concerned on the water quality and the
4 reliability.

5 We're not great users of Metropolitan, but
6 what we do use, we need good quality. If we don't
7 get the right kind of blends in water quality, we
8 have problems in water replenishment. The salt load
9 gets too high.

10 If we have to drink straight Colorado
11 River, we're going over our -- probably doubling the
12 allowable load that will be allowed in the basin.
13 And this gets us into trouble.

14 We also are working on a re -- reclamation
15 project. I'll second the thing that was said
16 earlier. That project is stalled, dead in the water
17 right now, because of research that's needed by the
18 Department of Health Services. They want us to
19 finance it. We really don't need it, as long as
20 we've got Metropolitan water.

21 We don't need to do reclaim, but we want to
22 for the public, and it's the way of the future. And
23 we've been working on this project for close to ten
24 years. And suddenly, we're told, "I don't think you
25 can do it until you study pass-through pathogens,"

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1 what -- going -- what water standards you mean. We
2 might have to meet the proposed or the public health
3 goals, which some of them no one knows how to meet.
4 And those are all problems that we face.

5 I want to also support the information that
6 you've received from the Met staff on the needs of
7 Metropolitan, including the statements by the
8 gentleman from Encinitas and San Diego Water
9 Authority. It's a big problem. It's not an easy
10 one, but I hope you're up to making some changes in
11 the plan, to get water quality and reliability to the
12 people that you really expect to pay for it.

13 Thank you.

14 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Forbes.

15 Mr. Bowling, Vice Mayor Harry Baldwin of
16 San Gabriel, Steve Arakawa of the Metropolitan Water
17 District.

18 MR. BOWLING: Hi. Thanks for this opportunity
19 to address the California CalFed process. I think
20 it's a very interesting process that brings us all
21 together and sharing from different groups, learning
22 together about a very complex situation that affects
23 us all.

24 If the farmers don't make it, nobody makes
25 it. If the environment doesn't make it, nobody makes

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1 it. And if the urban folks don't do their part,
2 we're not going to make it either. So we're all in
3 this together.

4 I think that California must aggressively
5 invest in solutions that are the least expensive,
6 least environmentally damaging, and greatest at
7 creating water self-sufficiency, and community jobs.
8 These are water conservation and efficiency,
9 pollution, prevention, and drinking water treatment.
10 The EIR/EIS fails to discuss what an aggressive
11 program could accomplish, focussing on a rather
12 modest, limited approach.

13 I know, from working and living in the city
14 for 25 years and seeing the progress in conservation,
15 I know that we've saved over 700,000 acre-feet of
16 water while adding 1 million people since 1970. And
17 I think there's a lot to be said for conservation and
18 the other measures I've mentioned as being our most
19 reliable source of water -- particularly in Southern
20 California. We're not -- well, we are dependent on
21 distant sources of water, but the more we conserve,
22 the more we recycle and reclaim water, the more we're
23 going to be able to have control over our own water
24 future.

25 CalFed should not consider any new or

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1 expanded dams, canals, or reservoirs until after
2 alternative solutions have been given a real chance
3 to work. Taxpayers should not subsidize these
4 options. Dams are generally the most expensive and
5 most environmentally damaging.

6 Again, I'm interested in this partly as an
7 educator, in working with young people who are going
8 to be the ones -- the taxpayers eventually who end up
9 paying for a lot of what we do here and the decisions
10 that are made in this process.

11 I'm also concerned that buried in the
12 revised Phase 2 report, page 130, there's a proposal
13 for what appears to be construction of the first leg
14 of the peripheral canal and its link to water
15 quality and fish recovery goals in such a way that it
16 would essentially have to be built. I think that
17 this would -- would be damaging to the environment
18 and damaging -- ultimately, would not bring us the
19 water quality we're hoping for.

20 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, sir.

21 MR. BOWLING: Thank you very much.

22 THE HEARING OFFICER: Harry Baldwin, Steve
23 Arakawa, Burt Tibbet.

24 MR. BALDWIN: Good evening. My name is Harry
25 Baldwin. I'm the vice mayor of the City of

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1 San Gabriel, and I'm also the president of the San
2 Gabriel Valley Council of Governments, which
3 represents the 30 cities in the San Gabriel Valley
4 and the 1.9 million residents that we have here.

5 In my capacity this evening, I'm addressing
6 you as a member of the Water Policy Task Force of the
7 Southern California Association of Governments, which
8 represents the city and county governments in
9 Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino,
10 Riverside, and Imperial Counties. You may know it as
11 SCAG.

12 SCAG Water Policy Task Force wants me to
13 review with you tonight certain concerns that we have
14 regarding the financing plan of your preferred
15 program alternative. It is of great concern to us
16 that you want SCAG to comment on a financial plan
17 that does not yet exist.

18 You set September 23 as the deadline for
19 our comments on the financing plan, but the actual
20 financing planning will not be published until
21 sometime next year. This is not right. We
22 appreciate the importance of a real financing plan.
23 That's why we believe the selection of a preferred
24 alternative cannot precede the completion of a plan
25 that prices the benefits and allocates the costs.

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1 It is not enough to have a discussion on
2 the various techniques of financing. Instead, we
3 need a realistic plan that allows individuals,
4 businesses, governments, and water agencies to assess
5 the cost benefit realities of the preferred
6 alternative.

7 As you know from our previous testimony on
8 our region's water quality needs, we are very
9 uncertain about your program's ability to deliver
10 high-quality water. It's because of the choices you
11 recommend, not to mention the unknowns of natural
12 calamity, our source water quality is impaired in the
13 Delta, we will have significant local treatment costs
14 to pay. Unfortunately, clean water drinking
15 standards are not as flexible as your wait-and-see
16 approach to water quality projects.

17 As you can understand, these local
18 treatment costs are extended costs of your program
19 and for our region's valuable state water project.
20 Since these extended costs create the true cost
21 program - true cost for the program in Southern
22 California, we ask you to fully include these
23 potential added costs in next year's financing plan.
24 We need - all stakeholders need the total financial
25 picture of the cost and benefits of the preferred

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1 program alternative.

2 Thank you.

3 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Baldwin.

4 Steve Arakawa, Bert Tippet, David Gershwin.

5 MR. ARAKAWA: Thank you. I'm Steve Arakawa,
6 representing Metropolitan Water District. I'm
7 manager of the Water Resource Management Group.

8 I'm here to address you with regard to a
9 policy statement that our board has adopted this
10 month, which we feel has important implications for
11 CalFed.

12 Metropolitan Water District has been a full
13 participant in the CalFed process since its inception
14 in 1994, '95, and we continue to believe that CalFed
15 is the best means of moving forward. We have also
16 participated in various efforts to improve the
17 environment, such as ecosystem restoration projects
18 and providing \$30 million for kicking off that
19 effort.

20 In developing our policy, Metropolitan
21 board spent several months in deliberating over the
22 direction of CalFed, and that happened over a period
23 of six to eight months. They finally came to a
24 policy in August which deals with issues such as
25 water supply, water quality assurances, and

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1 governance. And I'm here to highlight the high
2 points on that and to give you an idea of how we're
3 going to comment on the EIR.

4 Currently, our feeling is that Southern
5 California and Metropolitan's continued support for
6 the CalFed process will depend upon whether needed
7 near-term decisions are made. And currently, the
8 program, as described in the EIR/EIS, does not
9 provide that detail. In fact, we feel it's headed in
10 the wrong direction. Benefits for water users in
11 terms of quality and supply reliability are not
12 forthcoming, and we feel that, in fact, the process
13 of decision making is being paralyzed as we try to
14 get agreement amongst all the parties.

15 There is a need for reinvigoration of
16 CalFed and to target some very key near-term
17 decisions. Those decisions include source water
18 quality improvement actions that are explicitly
19 defined in the EIR and the record of decision; South
20 Delta improvement program that allows for the
21 capability to pump 10,300 cfs at the bank's pumping
22 plant in the Delta; an environmental water account
23 that's balanced, that provide not only benefits for
24 the environment but benefits for water users in terms
25 of supply reliability and water quality and joining

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1 the environmental water account with regulatory
2 assurances so that we're not experiencing the
3 situation we had this year with the Delta smelt. And
4 finally, near-term decisions regarding new storage,
5 both groundwater conjunctive use and surface storage,
6 in order to improve the capability of the system.

7 We believe that the CalFed EIR must fully
8 disclose the impacts based on whether you're looking
9 at improvements in the Delta or outside the Delta,
10 and the public needs to have a full view of how
11 impacts occur based on each of those and what the
12 public cost is to each of those.

13 In fact, this is the - this is a decision
14 that requires looking at the finances, looking at the
15 costs, and in order for Metropolitan and its users to
16 have a fully informed decision, that will have to be
17 disclosed.

18 Thank you.

19 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Arakawa.

20 Let's hear from two more speakers and then
21 we'll give our reporter a ten-minute break to get
22 some feeling back in her hands.

23 So Bert Tippet, followed by David Gershwin,
24 followed by a ten-minute break.

25 Mr. Tippet.

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1 **MR. TIBBET:** My name is Bert Tibbet. I am a
2 member of the board of directors of the Nursery
3 Growers Association of California. I'm chairman of
4 the Executive Committee of the California Association
5 of Nurserymen. And my company is environmentally
6 concerned. They grow beautiful blooming perennials
7 with which to enhance the environment.

8 I stumped a large portion of this state for
9 the original bond issue when CalFed was getting
10 underway. The program has taken a dramatic turn,
11 which is of great concern to me. The emphasis seems
12 to be on the environmental issues.

13 In that case, I think we missed picturing
14 in the video one of the most endangered species of
15 all. There wasn't a single picture of a maternity
16 ward and the babies in same. That's what is -- what
17 I'm going to consider the most endangered species
18 without an additional supply of water.

19 You say you are not trying to manage the
20 state water system, and yet everyone in the state
21 would be affected by your conservation moves, more or
22 less, in a negative way. You've got to give us
23 something to offset that, which is an additional
24 supply of water.

25 What would happen to your investment

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1 portfolio if you continued to live off the principal,
2 without ever rebuilding the nut?

3 This is the case of special interest versus
4 society, and I'm a member of a number of those
5 special interest groups, but my primary concern at
6 this juncture is the benefit of society.

7 The growth of the population has been
8 discussed by many, and some say the current CalFed
9 plan is an effort to restrict growth in California.
10 But the population growth from our citizenry as it
11 stands today will outstrip the current water supply
12 in the new millennium. It doesn't require legal or
13 illegal immigration to build numbers to use up the
14 water.

15 All of the window dressing of the video
16 this evening hasn't shown any concrete effort to
17 increase the key water word, quantity.

18 Thank you.

19 **THE HEARING OFFICER:** Thank you, Mr. Tibbet.
20 David Gershwin.

21 **MR. GERSHWIN:** Good evening. I'm representing
22 the Los Angeles area Chamber of Commerce,
23 representing 1500 members in Los Angeles, Ventura,
24 Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.

25 What would you do if you -- if you turned

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1 on your faucet and dust came out? There's a finite
2 amount of water in this state for all of our needs:
3 urban, rural, environmental, and agricultural. But
4 our state is projected to have a 43 percent increase
5 in population by the year 2020.

6 We, as Californians, must take a serious
7 interest in water availability. If water isn't
8 readily available or comes with too steep a price
9 tag, businesses may be forced to leave the state, a
10 scenario which would be devastating to the entire
11 California economy.

12 How are we prepared to address this
13 problem? The CalFed Bay-Delta program is now at a
14 critical juncture. The recent historic agreement
15 between Metropolitan Water District, the Imperial
16 Irrigation District, and the Coachella Valley Water
17 District has set the stage for a new era in water
18 politics, one which brings us closer to effectively
19 manage our water resources, one which ends decades of
20 fighting, and points towards the compromise necessary
21 to move our state forward.

22 The Los Angeles area Chamber of Commerce
23 has a long-standing policy recognizing the need for a
24 flexible and balanced water program providing the
25 best solution for the benefit of all Californians.

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1 That said, the Chamber has some concerns
2 over CalFed's current Draft Environmental Impact
3 Report.

4 Two of the Chamber's major concerns are
5 water supply and water quality. Without a safe,
6 reliable water supply, our businesses, whether they
7 be grocers, textile manufacturers, biotechnology
8 companies, or construction companies are put in a
9 precarious position.

10 Water quality is another important issue.
11 With lower water quality coming through the State
12 Water Project from the Bay-Delta, treatment costs and
13 costs to the end user are increased. Water quality
14 is, above all else, a public health issue.
15 Contaminants, such as bromides, in the water supply
16 have been found to have a potential negative impact
17 on pregnant women.

18 The CalFed program must demonstrate a
19 commitment to addressing these water supply and water
20 quality needs and to balance these among the needs of
21 the stakeholders. The Chamber and other groups
22 believe that the development of new storage and
23 conveyance facilities would be the best way in which
24 to address these issues.

25 We understand that Governor Davis and

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1 Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt have met recently
2 regarding the CalFed program, and we hope that their
3 leadership will guide us through this important
4 process, because after all, the survival of our
5 entire state is at stake.

6 This is an opportunity for a
7 consensus-based solution. Let's not let it pass us
8 by.

9 Thanks.

10 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Gershwin.
11 We'll take a ten-minute break, and when we come back
12 the first speaker will be Wallace Spinarski, followed
13 by Norm Groot, followed by R. K. Brown. And we'll
14 try to resume at 8:15.

15 (Recess taken.)

16 THE HEARING OFFICER: I'm sorry to kind of rush
17 everybody to resume. A couple of our panel members
18 up here have to be in Sacramento first thing
19 tomorrow, and to do that, they have to get the last
20 plane out of Burbank. So I'd like for them to be
21 able to hear as many of you firsthand as possible.

22 MS. KELLY: So it's two and a half minutes now.

23 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE SPEAKER: Well, we know
24 who is leaving.

25 THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Wallace Spinarski,

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1 Norm Groot, and R. K. Brown.

2 MR. SPINARSKI: Hi. I'm Wallace Spinarski. I
3 am general manager of Antelope Valley/East Kern Water
4 Agency, most commonly known as AVEC. The service
5 area of AVEC is 2300 square miles in northern
6 Los Angeles County, eastern Kern County, and the
7 northeast corner of Ventura County. We are the third
8 largest contractor in the -- on the State Water
9 Project, with a maximum annual entitlement of 138,400
10 acre-feet of water annually.

11 Currently we deliver approximately 70,000
12 acre-feet of that water on an annual basis. 50,000
13 acre-feet of it is treated for municipal and
14 industrial water. So that is our stakehold in this
15 process in terms of water quality issues. And we
16 also provide about 20,000 acre-feet of agricultural
17 water that is currently farming carrots, onions,
18 alfalfa, and peaches as the primary crops in the
19 Antelope Valley area.

20 All of the water that AVEC takes is
21 delivered and priced to encourage in lieu use for --
22 to offset groundwater overdrafts which have
23 historically occurred in the Antelope Valley area.

24 The system that AVEC operates was
25 originally funded with a \$72 million bond issue in

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1 1975, most of which has currently been paid off.
2 Since that time the assets of the agency,
3 undepreciated, have grown to \$113 million in plant
4 equipment and right of way.

5 Our development in the State Water Project
6 is, we have paid in \$188 million to date. Our total
7 obligation over the life of the project is going to
8 approach \$1 billion.

9 Our budget is financed by a combination of
10 water revenue and property taxes.

11 To finish off, I will just give you bullet
12 points, because it -- representing some of the things
13 that have been said by previous speakers. We find
14 the CalFed program as presented in the EIS/EIR will
15 most likely result in continuing deterioration of
16 water supply reliability.

17 The response to water quality issues is not
18 timely enough to meet anticipated regulations. There
19 is no investment in water supply or water quality
20 facilities in the program, and the neglect of the
21 past 20 years appears to -- going to continue. The
22 state's water system will be controlled by federal
23 regulators.

24 CalFed needs to return the negotiations
25 under a revised framework agreement, and the outcome

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1 must provide for all interests without negatively
2 impacting others. What is needed is mutual certainty
3 amongst all of the interests.

4 We are somewhat encouraged by the -- what
5 we hear of the meetings between Secretary Babbitt and
6 the governor that provides maybe some degree of
7 comfort to the water users, and we see the actions
8 that are needed as being to establish the
9 environmental water account, to implement self-Delta
10 programs with increase pumping. The 10,300 cfs --

11 THE HEARING OFFICER: Sorry. The time is gone.

12 MR. SPINARSKI: Okay.

13 Commit to some level of new storage,
14 improvements for source water quality. And establish
15 a science review panel.

16 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, sir.

17 MR. SPINARSKI: Thank you.

18 THE HEARING OFFICER: Norm Groot, R. K. Brown,
19 Sam Fujimoto.

20 MR. Groot: Good evening. My name is Norm Groot
21 and I'm employed at Monrovia Nursery Company here in
22 Azusa as director of financial services. I'm also a
23 member of the Farm Bureau and a native Californian,
24 and my livelihood depends on water.

25 I would like to direct my remarks this

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evening towards one specific area, that of future water storage facilities. I have been following this CalFed process with keen interest in what the recommended new storage facilities would be either surface or underground. To my dismay and surprise, the document that this process has produced provides no new real storage for future supply increases, and alarmingly, little of this process aims to capture the available rainwater that runs off to the sea every year.

The future of California's water supply relies on one simple principal: storage, storage, and more storage. California's water system would not be able to sustain the growth of the past century, both populace and economic, if it were not for the foresight of a few who saw that storage was the only reliable water source for California -- not water transfers, not conversion of productive farmland, not through the excessive purchase of environmental conservation land.

Why not develop a water management system that captures and stores more water for environmental, agricultural, and the growing population base that provides for the future rather than trying to divide up the already inadequate

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supply?

CalFed must return to its true process, that of producing a plan of assured reliability, high-quality water for all who depend on California's water. California's people, industries, and ecosystems depend on a water management policy that provides for the good of all, equally and fairly, not a policy that extracts from one segment for the benefit of another.

There simply is not enough water to sustain that type of policy over the course of the coming decades. The overwhelmingly large size of CalFed's proposed solution area shows how this process has far exceeded the boundaries of reasonable and workable.

In looking at your document carefully, there are many key details admitted, almost as if we were to expect the missing links to suddenly appear as we proceed with the implementation of this flawed plan.

Your decision will affect millions of people, both personally and economically, if the focus of this document is fish and wildlife. While these are important issues to be dealt with fairly, the current plan will not only hurt industry, but people also.

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Actions such as taking farmland out of production will result not only in higher consumer prices and less product, will have a broad-range ripple effect on the trucking industry, processing plants, and warehouses, supermarkets, and many other people who operate small businesses.

So I urge a rework of this document with a distinct focus on storage facilities and increasing our already overtaxed water supply. To simply manage our current water by taking from one to give to another is not an acceptable policy for the people of California.

Thank you.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Groot.

R. K. Brown, Sam Fujimoto, Peter Swan -- Peer Swan.

MR. BROWN: I am R. L. Brown. I'm a former engineer, retired. I used to be a Department of Water Resources expert, 40 years ago. I was also a hearing's engineer for the Water Rights Board of the state of California, and I was also an elected public official for the Upper San Gabriel Valley Water Municipal Water District a few years ago. So I have 40 years of record in -- of involvement with the water question in the state of California.

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Speaking to the EIR first, I would ask that the EIR be revised to include the Health Department actions this past month concerning groundwater recharge utilizing sewage water.

So that I ask you to add to your EIR, because it has those three projects that have been held up by the California health experts. One is Northern California, in Livermore Valley, and two are in Los Angeles County, projects ready to go to conserve water.

I live in the San Gabriel Valley today. The San Gabriel Valley and the river basin system has the highest conservation record of any stream in the world today, including all the streams in Israel. We conserve every year over 95 percent, some years up to 99 percent, of what Mother Nature provides in the local watershed. We do this by constantly reusing the water, and we have a great number of people in the watershed day that are drinking 20 percent, the legal limit, of reclaimed water in their drinking water via the groundwater.

So we're making a major impact upon conservation with local resources. Historically, for 40 years, the people of the San Gabriel River Basin have paid for the research on how much can you use

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1 reclaimed water via the groundwater as drinking
2 water.
3 Today we are now being asked again to do
4 research that is going to have a worldwide impact.
5 And that's what I ask secondly, that this project --
6 of the necessary research be included as one of the
7 health effect studies as part of this project for the
8 Delta, because the lack of it is going to hold up a
9 lot of conservation projects both in Northern
10 California and in Southern California where
11 groundwater is being utilized for drinking water, and
12 the sewage water is going to be one of the sources.

13 So I would ask that that be part of the
14 funding process that includes as part of your
15 research project and as part of your -- one of your
16 programs on the water quality.

17 Secondly, I want to bring out the fact that
18 there are no real concrete projects for water quality
19 outlined in these documents today. One of the things
20 I would ask for is across Delta pipeline to serve
21 Southern California with high quality water, just
22 like San Francisco Bay area has two pipelines already
23 serving them. Equity requires that we have the same
24 treatment in Southern California as the people in the
25 Bay Area get today.

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1 Thank you.
2 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Brown.
3 Sam Fujimoto, Peer Swan, Margaret Clark.
4 MR. FUJIMOTO: I am a third -- second generation
5 nurseryman in the Los Angeles area. I have been a
6 nurseryman for 52 years. And I was born in
7 Los Angeles and service the greater Los Angeles area.
8 I am also a member of the Nursery Growers
9 Association, California Association of Nurserymen,
10 Bedding Plants International and Ohio Florists
11 Association.

12 I wanted to add my voice for what I
13 consider a great need for additional storage space
14 for water and for the state of California. I think
15 it's been lacking for a long time and needs to be
16 made up.

17 If I understand the Colorado River
18 allotment, it's going to diminish as time goes. And
19 one thing that was never mentioned here, as far as
20 agriculture and the value of agriculture to this
21 country, is the balance of payment in trades. If it
22 wasn't for agriculture, computers, and software and
23 Boeing, this country would be in bad shape, real bad
24 shape. I hope you consider that.

25 In conclusion, I want -- I want to add my

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1 voice to saying that 50 million people populating the
2 state will require all the services, and no matter
3 what we do, you're not going to hold that back. It's
4 going to happen. The only solution I see is more
5 water capacity.

6 A final thought. We have gone through
7 periods of drought and shortages and water rationing,
8 and I want you to think of an individual, a resident
9 that's looking at a dry lawn, and then think about
10 the endangered species problem and weigh the two.
11 Which would you pick?

12 Thank you.

13 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.

14 Peer Swan, Margaret Clark, Barbara Wampole.

15 MR. SWAN: Yes. My name is Peer Swan. And I'm
16 a 20-year director of the Irvine Ranch Water
17 District, which is -- serves 20 percent of the area
18 of Orange County and is a pioneer in the use of
19 recycled water and water conservation programs.

20 I'm also an alternate member to the Counsel
21 of Governments in Orange County and a founding member
22 of the State Water Conservation Coalition, which
23 preceded this CalFed effort. But tonight I'm
24 speaking as a rep from the Water Advisory Committee
25 of Orange County, and which represents the interest

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1 of the public and private providers and consumers in
2 the county.

3 We were originally encouraged when CalFed
4 was formed and undertook the task of bringing
5 rationality to the state's water supply emanating
6 from the Delta. We believe the goals of improved
7 water quality, improved reliability, environmental
8 protection but with no surprises, and you know, in a
9 manner that ensured no further losses of our water
10 supply, were key to establishing or reestablishing
11 this water rationality.

12 We continue to be willing to support
13 programs that accomplish these objectives. However,
14 after examining the proposed EIR/EIS, we found that
15 these items -- you know, key to providing this
16 rationality to this important environment, growing
17 urban area, are missing. And let me explain.

18 First, instead of providing water quality
19 improvements, the document provides only an aim --
20 and I quote, "aim to reduce certain contaminants."

21 What is needed is a firm commitment to
22 achieve water quality that eases compliance with
23 current and future drinking water regulations, many
24 of which are already known. This is a public health
25 issue and should not be subject to much negotiation.

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1 Instead of providing a reliable supply, the
2 document establishes "reliability goals," mostly by
3 the reallocation of existing water supplies by taking
4 water from one user for another's benefit or, as the
5 document says, "increasing the utility of available
6 water."

7 Third, instead of providing a firm contract
8 for water in exchange for a given set of
9 environmental protections, we have a situation where
10 after the acceptance of the CalFed plan as currently
11 envisioned, all water users should be subject to
12 further water loss by the identification of a new
13 endangered species. Pretty soon there's no water
14 left.

15 An acceptable alternative is to have a
16 contractor categorical exemption granted by both the
17 state and federal government which exempts Delta
18 water projects from current and future regulatory
19 reductions as long as the project operates within
20 preauthorized and agreed upon parameters. "On
21 average, the state has over 80 million acre-feet of
22 usable water. It uses only 45 percent. 55 percent
23 is environmental water. That environmental water
24 would take care of the rest of the population in the
25 U.S. and Canada, combined, in addition to California.

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1 So it's a water rich state. The people
2 deserve a reliable, high-quality water supply. This
3 document currently does not provide that. The
4 document fails to achieve its stated objectives and
5 needs to be revised so it will, and only then will we
6 support it.

7 Thank you.

8 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Swan.

9 We are down to our last several cards. Let
10 me make this kind of the last call for yellow cards.
11 If you wish to speak and haven't already signed up,
12 please fill out one of these yellow cards at the
13 back.

14 Our next speaker will be Margaret Clark,
15 followed by Barbara Wampole, followed by Tim Worley.

16 MS. CLARK: I am Margaret Clark, and I'm
17 speaking as private citizen, although I have a couple
18 of other hats. I'm mayor pro tem in the city of
19 Rosemead and I'm chairwoman of the San Gabriel Water
20 Basin Authority, which was created to oversee the
21 groundwater pollution in the San Gabriel Basin.

22 And one of the things that concerns me,
23 that maybe some people in Northern California that
24 think that we're stealing their water don't realize
25 is that, for example, two years ago, perchloride and

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1 MDMA was discovered -- were discovered in the
2 groundwater, and we're going to be spending millions
3 cleaning it up.

4 Without getting into who is at fault, those
5 were chemicals that were part of the war effort in
6 World War II, and we're free to come to a public
7 hearing such as this because we were able to defeat a
8 despot in that war.

9 And so we are going to be spending a lot on
10 cleaning up water. And, as has been said before, the
11 clean water standards are coming down, regardless of
12 what happens with CalFed. We're going to have to
13 meet those standards, and we're going to be spending,
14 again, a lot of money.

15 And my concern is if the perception is that
16 we are not -- we in Southern California are not
17 getting out of the CalFed process what we need, then
18 if you're relying on voter -- assertion -- votes
19 "yes" for any kind of a bond to finance this, they're
20 not going to want to do it in Southern California.
21 And then all of the stakeholders -- the ag, the
22 urban, and the environment -- will suffer, and the
23 process will go down in flames, and I would hate to
24 see that happen. So that's my concern.

25 Thank you.

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1 THE COURT: Thank you, Miss Clark.
2 Barbara Wampole, Tim Worley, Lynne
3 Plambeck.

4 MS. WAMPOLE: Good evening and thank you for
5 having this hearing for us. My name is Barbara
6 Wampole. I'm with Friends of the Santa Clara River,
7 which is Northern Los Angeles and Eastern Ventura
8 County.

9 Friends of the Santa Clara River is
10 concerned that the integrity of our ecosystem and of
11 our state's rivers are maintained and improved
12 wherever possible.

13 I personally believe that retention of
14 high-quality agriculture in California is a matter of
15 national security. This is a complex issue.

16 This kind of -- I personally -- this -- the
17 kind of growth in the state is the greatest threat to
18 our water supply. We need smart growth. It won't
19 happen unless we define it and how it uses water.

20 Our local state water company doesn't see
21 this the way we do. They expect the San Joaquin
22 Valley's rapid increase in permanent crops to answer
23 urban needs. They feel the increase in crops like
24 orchards and vineyards versus row crops will
25 necessitate a greater search for secure supplies of

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1 water. That is, dams. New dams. That search will
2 address ours -- our need in our area where urban uses
3 have grown exponentially.

4 Can our area expect to depend on the rest
5 of the state to sort out this project? We feel this
6 is irresponsible. We would like to see CalFed
7 encourage the study and implementation of means for
8 greater retention of water for recharge in rapidly
9 developing areas.

10 We want to see CalFed reduce the dependence
11 of Northern California -- our dependence on Northern
12 California water, encouraging end users in Southern
13 California to do things like use passive flood
14 control, conservation easements, require urban users
15 to build all new communities with strict conservation
16 measures that make use of runoff through preserving
17 high-quality recharge lands, require conversion to
18 permeable surfacing materials, maintain broad creek
19 and river floodplains for both recharge and passive
20 flood control.

21 When our local water board took a group of
22 us on a tour of the State Water Project this spring,
23 I learned more than I ever imagined in three short
24 days. It has been suggested by some Northern
25 Californians that for water quality, if the Delta

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1 water were applied to users that don't require
2 extensive purification, nearer users in Southern
3 California could maybe take advantage of the waters
4 that come off lower -- lower regions.

5 That might mean that -- if this makes any
6 sense -- that -- and maybe this has been suggested by
7 lots of other people -- that there would be
8 opportunities, then, to do less purification.

9 No one wants to address the issues of urban
10 powers. The American dream is not the right to
11 waste. We have to modify the dream. They're putting
12 lakes in our area in Southern California in semi
13 deserts. For hundreds of years we have reduced the
14 waters of our natural environment that made the state
15 the beautiful place that we moved to for a healthy
16 life. It's drawn millions of people here for a
17 better future. Now is the time and place where a
18 reversal must happen. The damaging, irresponsible,
19 and unsustainable urban uses must be addressed in
20 CalFed for the future.

21 Thank you.

22 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Miss Wampole.

23 Tim Worley, Lynne Plambeck, Peter Adams.

24 MR. WORLEY: My name is Tim Worley. I'm deputy
25 general manager of Three Valleys Municipal Water

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1 District.

2 CalFed is doing some things right, and we
3 still hope we can, quote, all get better together,
4 but in three minutes I have to focus only on the
5 deficiencies.

6 First, water quality. We treat Delta water
7 for domestic consumption, and we are extremely
8 concerned about our ability to remain in compliance
9 with drinking water standards unless serious actions
10 are taken to improve water quality at the source.

11 My agency supports the goal of continuous
12 improvement in the quality of Delta exports as well
13 as specific targets set for total organic carbon,
14 bromide, and salinity, but we need to see credible
15 steps to attain those targets and a timetable of
16 early actions so that CalFed can achieve the desired
17 results when they are needed.

18 What we see so far is literally too little,
19 too late. The record of decision should define
20 specific water quality milestones linked to specific
21 actions to be taken in the critical first phase of
22 implementation.

23 CalFed must include in the final EIS/EIR a
24 far more comprehensive analysis of all possible
25 alternatives to meet its water quality goals,

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1 including actions outside the Delta, such as water
2 exchanges or advanced treatment. This analysis must
3 include the cost effectiveness of all the
4 alternatives and their economic as well as
5 environmental impacts.

6 In the area of water supply, flexibility is
7 the key. The integrated storage investigation must
8 yield implementable projects and identify sources of
9 funds necessary to their success. It is essential
10 that the bank's pumping plant capacity is expanded to
11 10,300 cfs by the end of Stage 1, and CalFed should
12 commit to that in the ROD.

13 Further, the Delta smelt issue earlier this
14 year spotlighted the necessity of a no-surprises
15 policy to overcome regulatory impacts to the water
16 supply. CalFed should also make this commitment in
17 the ROD.

18 Finally, a few words about costs. CalFed
19 needs to ensure that in each program area, proposed
20 actions provide real benefits to those asked to pay
21 and that these benefits are commensurate with their
22 share of the costs.

23 In other words, the concept of users pay
24 goes only to the extent that users pay their fair
25 share.

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1 CalFed needs to identify the state and
2 federal funding sources for environmental and
3 recreational costs of its program. We will submit
4 more extensive written comments, but I appreciate the
5 opportunity to make this brief statement tonight.

6 Thank you.

7 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Worley.

8 There's a telephone message here for Mylo
9 Hall. Mylo Hall? Anyone know him or --

10 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE SPEAKER: I think he's
11 left.

12 THE HEARING OFFICER: He's left. All right.
13 Thank you.

14 Lynne Plambeck, Peter Adams, George Riippi.

15 MS. PLAMBECK: My name is Lynn Plambeck, and I
16 live in Santa Clarita Valley in Northern Los Angeles
17 County, and I would just like to echo the very
18 wonderful statement that the president of the L.A.
19 Chamber said, that water is finite, and it seems so
20 many people don't seem to realize that in order to
21 make existing water sources stretch, we need to think
22 differently and we need to think smart.

23 And I would just like it said that I don't
24 think the old way of building dams is the new, smart
25 solutions that we need. We need to look at soft

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1 solutions, solutions that can evolve over time.
2 Conservation use means we need to look at new and
3 different solutions.

4 I would also like to encourage the CalFed
5 process to -- there were some statements that it was
6 looking too far afield in Southern California.
7 Sometimes I think it doesn't look far enough. We
8 need to encourage our own -- better watershed
9 management in our own areas to ensure supply,
10 protecting our recharge areas in the land use
11 process, and looking at how we grow.

12 And also, if CalFed is going to be funded
13 by future bonds, we also really need to focus much
14 more on Southern California than 204 did. We need
15 help with our water quality issues and our --
16 improving our own watersheds here, and that will
17 lessen the need for Northern California water and
18 provide some of the new and better reliable -- more
19 reliable sources that Southern California folks need
20 to really -- really want to demand of you.

21 Thank you.

22 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Miss Plambeck.

23 Peter Adam, George Riippi, Richard Cuzinski
24 [phonetic].

25 MR. ADAM: My name is Peter Adam. Thank you for

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1 this opportunity to address you. I'm a fifth
2 generation farmer from Santa Maria Valley, up in
3 Santa Barbara County. We farm 800 acres of broccoli,
4 lettuce, cauliflower, celery, and bell peppers.

5 We are part of the State Water Project.

6 CalFed will affect State Water Project's service
7 areas, including the coastal branch. CalFed will
8 make artificial supplies available for development by
9 groundwater storage in our basin. Actual communities
10 will be built in reliance on those artificial
11 supplies.

12 These supplies will be artificial because
13 when they are most needed, during critically dry
14 years, the fish will take priority in allocation,
15 having been preordained of greater importance than
16 man.

17 Further, this process should be just
18 terminated without the inclusion of additional
19 surface storage supplies, which were the only carrot
20 that attracted agriculture to the table in the first
21 place.

22 Please to not take land out of production,
23 put farmers and their employees and vendors out of
24 business, and put more than 100 years of property
25 rights-based water law in jeopardy.

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1 Thank you.

2 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Adam.

3 George Riippi, Richard Cuzinski -- I hope
4 I'm pronouncing that correctly -- and then our last
5 speaker, Robin Ives.

6 MR. RIIPPI: Hi. My name is George Riippi. I
7 am speaking as a private citizen. I support the
8 concept of conservation. We have done a lot in the
9 way of conservation, but there's a lot of things we
10 could do more. I'll tell you from my personal
11 experience.

12 I came driving through Aqua -- let's see --
13 was it -- Aqua Dulce, and I looked at some new
14 housing going out there. They are planting beautiful
15 lawns, green as you could ever imagine a lawn ever
16 being, and I was looking and thinking, this is a
17 desert area. Where are they getting all that water?
18 They are probably pulling it up from the ground.

19 Maybe people don't know that the Antelope
20 Valley has sunk about five feet since 1950. So I
21 mean, that's from the pressure of the water being
22 pumped up.

23 I was thinking what we need is a major
24 conservation effort in the urban areas. A lot of
25 water being used for lawns -- as we mentioned of the

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1 dry lawns during a drought.
2 I have a friend. I could show you -- I
3 don't -- I don't think she wants me to show
4 everybody. But she waters -- I've been there a lot
5 of times. She has a beautiful flower garden, mainly
6 native flowers, and she waters about four times a
7 year. And she's been doing this for years. It's a
8 really nice-looking piece of property in the backyard
9 and the front yard.

10 Now, I also can tell you about -- you know,
11 I don't know if you know a place called Little
12 Tuscany. It's a nickname. It's in the north part of
13 Palm Springs. They have beautiful houses there. A
14 very high-class place. They also have a lot of
15 cactus. And the place looks really terrific.

16 And now, if people would utilize cactus --
17 see, a lot of people come from back East, and the
18 minute you get a lot of people from back East, they
19 say, "I'm not going to live in the desert. It's
20 brown. It's horrible. Ahh. I want green lawns."

21 I mean, you know, that's what the problem
22 is, a lot. We are trying to fulfill a life-style,
23 which is really putting a lot of pressure here.

24 I support the farmers a lot, because we've
25 got to grow crops here. This is a great state for

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1 growing crops, and we shouldn't pave it over and ruin
2 it, you know. I mean, look at all the new -- just
3 drive out the freeway, out 14, and see all the new
4 places going up. You'll see all the lawns going up.

5 And you can see -- imagine how much water
6 is being put into that. I mean, before it was just
7 dry chaparral that just required only the rainwater.
8 So I mean, we've got to -- I think we have to have a
9 major urban planning thing. Get rid of lawns, in
10 general. I mean, really. Get rid of lawns in
11 general. They use up enormous amounts of water. And
12 you can have beautiful, flowery, native and -- and a
13 mixture of other, maybe, but mostly native all over
14 the place. It looks great. I tell you, it does.

15 And I think that -- I hear a lot of down on
16 the fish. Well, the fishery industry used to be a
17 good-size industry here in California, so we
18 shouldn't throw away one industry, supposedly, to
19 save another industry when you don't really have to.
20 All you have to do is maybe change some techniques.
21 This isn't not -- anyway, bye-bye.

22 Thank you.

23 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Riippi.

24 Yes, sir.

25 MR. CUZINSKI: Yes. Thank you for coming to

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1 Pasadena for this hearing.

2 Not one thing has been mentioned about
3 desalination of water. We have a big storage tank
4 out there in the ocean, and is it now time to start
5 looking at maybe desalinating that water?

6 A few of the things that I had also sort of
7 wrote before I came here, and it was that one of
8 our -- our greatest need is to approach a
9 conservation method first. We need to educate our
10 California residents.

11 Most people are really not educated about
12 water use. They just think it's going to be there,
13 and they use it whenever they want. But we just --
14 we -- you have to look out at our state landscape,
15 and everything out here is using water. Every year
16 the landscape is changing and every year less open
17 space exists. Every year the growth is faster than
18 the year before. And the greatest engine of all this
19 growth is water. And so we -- I believe we have to
20 regulate our growth by regulating our water use.

21 And I also -- a few other things. And that
22 is, bottled water sales. We're starting to sell a
23 lot of our groundwater out of state as bottled water.
24 I mean, no one's paying attention to that. And I
25 wonder how much agricultural products do we export

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1 from our state that's -- all that water is going out
2 to, and we're not getting that back.

3 But I mean, I believe in the farming thing,
4 but I believe we need to have them grow crops, not
5 like rice, where they are using an awful lot of
6 water.

7 So I believe that we need to do the right
8 thing for our environment first, with fish, trees,
9 and animals. They do not vote, but they do help pay
10 their fair share for our recreational users, and we
11 have a heck of a lot of recreational users in this
12 state that use water.

13 Thank you very much.

14 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, sir.

15 Robin Ives.

16 MR. IVES: My name is Robin Ives. I live in
17 Claremont, California.

18 The Bay-Delta area is a treasure of
19 California, and CalFed needs to really guarantee that
20 there will be more fresh water flowing through there
21 for the wildlife that's there and for the people of
22 California.

23 I have heard a statement that it's a -- if
24 we do that, it's a question of lawns or endangered
25 species. Well, I'd rather have lawns, which use very

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1 little water, then have bald eagles around. I think
2 that's very important.
3 Los Angeles has shown in a way it's using
4 no more water now than it used in the '70s. CalFed
5 should implement these practices which have been
6 developed in Los Angeles for a great need, statewide,
7 so we don't waste so much water.

8 Thank you.

9 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Ives.

10 And thank all of you for coming tonight and
11 for this very helpful series of statements. This is,
12 as I said earlier, one of a series of hearings being
13 held all over the state. All the comments will be
14 taken very seriously and analyzed carefully.

15 We thank you again for coming.

16 Hearing adjourned.

17 (The hearing was adjourned at 8:50 p.m.)

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3 **CERTIFICATE**
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5

6 I, JOANNE P. CUNNINGHAM, C.S.R. No. 2734,
7 in and for the State of California, do hereby
8 certify:

9 That the foregoing proceedings were taken
10 down by me in shorthand at the time and place stated
11 herein, and represent a true and correct transcript
12 of the proceedings.

13 I further certify that I am not interested
14 in the event of the action.

15 Witness my hand this 7th day of September,
16 1999.

17
18
19 _____
20 Certified Shorthand
21 Reporter in and for the
22 State of California
23
24
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